

*Aoplocnemis guttigera.*

*A. anguste oblonga*, rufo-picea, supra niveo-guttata, infra dense albosquamosa; rostro elongato, striolato-punctato, apice latiore, punctato; elytris apice rotundatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab. Victoria?*

Narrowly oblong, reddish-pitchy, a spot at the base of the prothorax, and others (one a common central) on the elytra, and three or four on the side posteriorly, of snow-white scales; rostrum as long as the prothorax, striately punctured, the apex broader and simply punctured; funicle with the first two joints as long as the next four together; prothorax longer than broad, rugosely punctured; scutellum broader behind; elytra striate-punctate, interstices subtuberculate, apex rounded; body beneath covered with white scales; legs ferruginous, sparingly pubescent.

The coloration, with the two long basal joints of the funicle, are the principal differential characters of this species.

*Aoplocnemis suturalis.*

*A. anguste elliptica*, fusco-picea, supra vittis tribus albis ornata; rostro punctato, quam prothorax longiore; elytris singulatim apiculatis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab. Melbourne.*

This species is allied to *A. phalerata*, Er., but is narrower, more elliptic, and with comparatively longer legs; rostrum longer than the prothorax and simply punctured throughout, and scarcely broader at the apex; funicle with the first two joints as long as the next four together; prothorax with crowded punctures, the intervals irregularly raised; elytra substriate-punctate, the punctures large and squarish, the interstices, except near the suture, raised but not tuberculate, the apex slightly narrowed and rounded at the sides, but each elytron ending in an apiculus.

XXXIX.—*On some new Genera and Species of Blattariæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Two of the species described in the present paper have recently been obtained from the Rev. Deans Cowan, by whom they were collected in Madagascar; the others were added to the collection last year, and are from South India.

## GROMPHADORHINA, Brunner v. Wattenwyl.

Of this extraordinary genus its author gives the following diagnosis in his analytical table of genera of Perisphæridæ, "*Mares alati* (?); feminae apterae;" but upon referring to his description of the same genus founded upon a male forwarded to him by M. Dohrn we find this diagnosis directly contradicted in the following words:—"Il a tous le(s) caractères du genre précédent (*Homalodemus*), à l'exception de l'absence totale des organes du vol et des tubercules du pronotum développés en forme de cornes." An examination of the figures of this singular species will convince any one that the latter is the correct description.

Fig. 1.

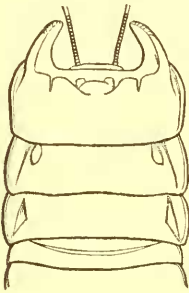
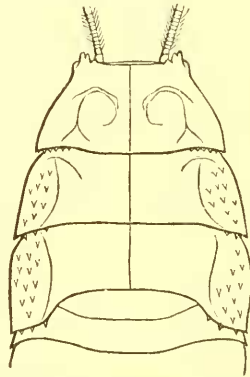


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Dicellonotus lucanoides*, Butler.Fig. 2. *Æluropoda insignis*, Butler.1. *Gromphadorhina Brunneri*, sp. n.

♂. Pronotum black, shining, coarsely granulose, longer than broad, slightly contracted towards the front, which is regularly arched (not incised), and very strongly carinated along the anterior margin; the anterior two fifths slightly convex, much lower than the remainder of the surface, which is nevertheless deeply excavated in the middle in the form of a broad U, on each side of which are two obtuse cuneiform prominences (not cleft at their extremities as in *G. portentosa*); the lateral margins are slightly carinated: mesonotum bright castaneous, with blackish posterior border and a diamond-shaped central spot; very convex, oblong, a little wider at the sides than in the middle, but not produced backwards at the lateral angles, a fairly well-defined central longitudinal impressed line, and a number of scattered coarse shallow punctuations over the

whole surface: metanotum narrower than the mesonotum, distinctly produced at the lateral angles, and with slightly carinated lateral margins; castaneous, with a black posterior border formed of three confluent triangular patches; a fairly well-marked central impressed line, and a few fine punctures scattered over the surface. Abdominal segments black, the first four with castaneous anterior borders, the second segment concave in front and slightly sinuated behind near to the lateral angles, which are consequently prominent; remaining segments rectangular at the sides; all the segments finely and sparsely punctured, and with slightly carinated lateral margins; the second and third granulate at the sides behind, fourth segment with a series of small denticulate granules along the posterior margin; remaining segments covered with small granules; the supraanal plate is narrow and rounded at the sides; cerci broken in the type. Head longer than broad, blackish piceous, with the eyes, antennæ, and mouth castaneous; frons smooth, rather finely and sparsely punctured; a strongly embossed, transverse, slightly arched carina in the centre of the face, just in front of the antennæ. Femora above piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi black; femora below mahogany-red, flattened, finely and sparsely punctured; tibiæ blackish, coarsely spined at the sides and distal extremities; flat, and with a few fine punctures below; tarsi with soft pale stramineous pads; coxal plates mahogany-red internally, piceous with broad stramineous borders at the sides, from the keeled edge to the outer margin. First two ventral segments with deeply concave anterior margins; the first segment convex behind and subangulated at the lateral angles, remaining segments with concave posterior margins, and the lateral angles rounded off; the whole surface convex, smooth, but covered with fine punctures, the sides also with a few irregular impressed lines; the last ventral segment is deeply excavated behind in the form of an open  $\Lambda$ , but without the acute apex; the whole of the ventral segments are blackish, the last one with castaneous posterior margin; subanal plate almost square, but broader in front than behind, and with shelving rugose sides, black with the lateral borders ochreous. Length of body 42 millim., of pronotum 12 millim.; width of pronotum at the back 15 millim., of mesonotum 18 millim., of metanotum 19 millim.

Ankafana, Betsileo, Madagascar.

*ÆLUROPODA*, n. gen. (*αἴλουρος*, *πούς*).

Allied to the preceding genus, but differing totally in the form of the thorax, the pronotum of the male being transversely trapezoidal, with the anterior margin deeply excavated

and obtusely dentated at the sides, strongly keeled; the back of the pronotum also forms a nearly flat oblong transverse plane, a little higher than the anterior surface, and terminating on each side before reaching the margin of the pronotum in an obtuse angle; the meso- and metanotum are also deeply excised behind, the metanotum forming in consequence broad lateral pterygoid expansions; the antennæ extend nearly to the extremity of the abdomen and are coarsely setose in the male; the tarsi are provided below with large soft pads, as in *Gromphadorhina*; the cerci are short, not extending beyond the supraanal plate.

2. *Æluropoda gigantea*, sp. n.

♂. Black, with broad, deep-red lateral borders, but those of the pronotum variable in extent, sometimes reduced to a small spot on each side; the meso- and metanotum with large patches of the same colour in front, and the first three ventral segments with their anterior margins similarly coloured; the clypeus testaceous in front; anterior margin of the pronotum and antennæ clothed with ferruginous setæ; tarsal pads pale dull stramineous; the pronotum in adult examples is coarsely rugose and sparsely granulated at the sides; the meso- and metanotum are smooth in the centre, covered with fine reticulations, and finely and sparsely punctured, divided down the centre by a tolerably deeply impressed longitudinal line, marked on each side near the front by a small shallow impression, and close to the posterior margin by a large and irregular impression; the sides are obliquely depressed and somewhat concave, rugose and granulated; the abdominal segments are in structure similar to those of the preceding species, excepting that their lateral angles terminate in small spine-like denticles. On the under surface the structure is nearly the same as in *Gromphadorhina*; but the last ventral segment has its hind margin excised in a regular arch. Length of adult example 69-73 millim., of pronotum 12-14 millim.; width behind 26-33 millim., width of mesonotum at posterior angles 31-34 millim., of metanotum 30-32 millim.

Young examples are similar in structure, but less rugose than the adult ones; but very young larval forms have the pronotal excrecences and the excavation of the anterior margin considerably less pronounced, and therefore much more like the female, in which the anterior margin is scarcely more than a straight transverse line, even in adult examples.

The following sizes are before me, in addition to the adult males already noted:—♂ ♀, length 51-52 millim.; ♀, 47 millim.; ♂ ♀, 42-43 millim.; ♂ ♀, 35-38 millim.

Ankafana, Betsileo, Madagascar.

A female form also occurs, which I suppose to be merely a colour variety, in which nearly the whole of the abdomen is bright castaneous.

The following genus seems to me to be nearly allied to the *Panesthia forceps* of Saussure; but it is totally destitute of tegmina, which, according to M. Saussure (and as figured by him), are rudimentary, but nevertheless present in the female.

DICELLONOTUS, gen. nov. (δίκελλα, νότος).

Pronotum smooth, transverse, with the anterior margin excavated in front and more or less produced into projecting horns; head concealed by the pronotum; antennæ moniliform, rather short, not extending quite to the middle of the body; entire body above with a distinct marginal carina; supraanal plate very wide, transverse, with well-defined lateral posterior angles, its posterior margin scarcely perceptibly undulated in the middle; cerci extremely short and corneous.

3. *Dicellonotus lucanoides*, sp. n.

♀. Above deep mahogany-red, clouded and bordered with black, the posterior abdominal segments wholly black; below black, the femora reddish, the ventral segments with deep reddish posterior borders. Pronotum tumid, depressed in front, with the back of the depression plicated, and its surface bearing on each side a distinct embossed pustule; the anterior margin slightly convex in the centre, but deeply excised in its relation to the humeral angles, which are produced forwards into two long, robust, incurved, obtuse horns, keeled along their upper edge, which is a little tuberculated at its extremity, and with their inner surface transversely indented with irregular striæ; lateral margins strongly carinated and slightly rugose; posterior margin nearly straight, slightly convex; meso- and metanotum transverse oblong, of nearly equal width throughout, smooth, with rounded carinated lateral margins, near to which there is a longitudinal elongate triangular shallow depression. Abdominal segments with carinated lateral margins; coarsely rugoso-punctate at the sides, the first to sixth segments in the dorsal region and a patch near the front of the seventh segment almost smooth; the first and second segments with convex posterior margin; the anterior border of the segments is represented by a ribbon-like continuation of the lateral carina, which, on the seventh segment, is longitudinally finely striated at the sides. Head almost cordiform, irregularly striolate. Legs extremely power-



ful, shining, with a few scattered coarse shallow punctures; the tibiæ very coarsely spinose, anterior femora with two acute needle-like spines at about the middle of the inferior margin; anterior tibiæ very short, pyramidal in shape, the spines radiating; tarsi of all the legs rather short, smooth, without pads; ventral segments finely and irregularly striated in a transverse direction. Length (exclusive of humeral horns) 48 millim., with horns 54; of pronotum, including horns, 17 millim.; width 23 millim., of mesonotum 24 millim., of metanotum 26 millim.

South India.

#### 4. *Dicellonotus morsus*, sp. n.

♀. Allied to the preceding species, from which it may be at once distinguished by the following structural characters:—Pronotum considerably narrower, slightly reflexed in front, and with a rather deep almost semicircular excision of the anterior margin, giving the impression of two flattened short protuberances, but quite unlike the humeral horns of the preceding species; the remainder of the pronotum very similar, though decidedly narrower, longer, and more convex; the abdominal segments are coarsely and regularly punctured almost all over, though more finely towards the dorsal region, the sides, however, are not rugose; the anterior femora have three needle-like spines, instead of two, on the inferior margin; and the head is decidedly longer and less cordiform. Length, including anterior processes, 47 millim.; pronotum between the processes 12 millim., including them 14 millim.; width 20 millim., mesonotum 23 millim., metanotum 25 millim.

South India.

XI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of the Homopterous Genus Platypleura from Madagascar.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE first species to which I have to call attention was obtained in 1879, from a collection made by Mr. Kingdon in Antananarivo. It has hitherto stood in the collection with *P. madagascariensis* of Distant, but is more nearly allied to *P. gigas*. It differs from both species in its inferior size, narrower head and notum, the almost rectangular anterior angles of the pronotum; and (being a female) it naturally differs in its small rounded lateral drum-flaps.

From *P. gigas* it also differs in the decidedly less prominent membrana costæ of the tegmina, and from *P. madagascariensis* in its longer and less hairy face.